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U.S. URGES SECURITY COUNCIL SEND STRONG SIGNAL TO NORTH KOREA

U.S. envoy Bolton says sanctions resolution has broad support

By Susan Krause
Washington File Staff Writer

United Nations -- A proposed resolution drafted by Japan that would impose sanctions on North Korea for its July 4 ballistic missile tests has "broad and deep" support in the U.N. Security Council, despite some differences in views among members, says U.S. Ambassador John Bolton.

On July 4, North Korea fired six missiles, including Scud-type and Nodong short- to medium-range missiles capable of reaching Japan and a Taepodong-2 long-range missile capable of reaching the United States.

Speaking to reporters July 6, Bolton said it was essential to send a strong signal to North Korea.

"I think it's important that the Security Council speak under Chapter VII to make a binding resolution," he said.

Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter defines the Security Council's peacekeeping powers and authorizes the council to "determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression" and to take action accordingly to "restore international peace and security."

"This is very different from the circumstances in 1998, when the council responded simply with a press statement," Bolton said, referring to North Korea's first launch of a long-range ballistic missile with nuclear capability.

The ambassador called the 1998 statement "very weak."

"I think the circumstances now are such that, with North Korea a declared nuclear weapons power, obviously intent on trying to intimidate its neighbors in the region and others, that this is a test of the Security Council."

Bolton said the council's negotiations would show whether it was up to the challenge.

Of the 15 member nations on the council, he said, 13 support the Japanese draft resolution, which calls for restrictions on the transfer of financial resources, technology and other goods that could contribute to North Korea's missile program.

Russia and China object to the imposition of sanctions, favoring instead the adoption of a weaker nonbinding statement.

China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States are permanent members of the council with veto power. The 10 nonpermanent members currently on the council are Argentina, Congo, Denmark, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia and Tanzania.

Bolton acknowledged that there "may be disagreement at the moment over the vehicle we use here in the council." But none of the five permanent members has threatened to veto the resolution, he said.

"[C]ountries that don't like the text are always free to abstain," Bolton said.

Pressed on how much impact the Security Council could have, given a July 6 statement from North Korea's official news agency promising additional tests, Bolton said it would depend on the course of action the council takes.

"[T]he thrust of what we're trying to do is identifying the risk posed in the region and in the wider world about a North Korea with ballistic missiles and nuclear warheads," he said. "I think it's important that people see the breadth of concern and opposition to what the North Koreans have done."

No one on the Security Council is speaking in favor of North Korea's actions, Bolton emphasized.

"Nobody says it was a good thing that North Korea launched these missiles," he said. "And I think that if North Korea continues to do it, it will simply underline the views that all countries on the Security Council have already taken."

For more information on U.S. policies, see The U.S. and the Korean Peninsula:

http://usinfo.state.gov/eap/east_asia_pacific/north_korea.html

BUSH URGES DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION TO NORTH KOREAN MISSILE SITUATION

President calls for unified international message on missile launches

By Jane Morse
Washington File Staff

President Bush and Canada's prime minister discuss the situation in North Korea during a press availability July 6. (© AP/WWP) Washington -- President Bush called for a diplomatic solution to the problems posed by North Korea's missile and nuclear weapons programs and urged the international community to provide a unified response to Pyongyang's intransigency.

"We want to solve this problem diplomatically," he told reporters during a joint press availability July 6 at the White House with Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper.

He called for all nations to urge North Korean leader Kim Jong-Il to adhere to international norms.

"One way to send a message is through the United Nations," the president said, noting that Japan has proposed a resolution, which the United States can support.

"But we're working with our partners to make sure we speak with one voice," Bush said. "Diplomacy takes a while, particularly when you're dealing with a variety of partners. And so we're spending time diplomatically making sure that voice is unified."

President Bush has been speaking with the leaders of Japan and South Korea as well as with President Hu Jintao of China and President Vladimir Putin of Russia.

PUTIN TO PUT NORTH KOREA ON AGENDA FOR G8 TALKS

White House press secretary Tony Snow told reporters earlier in the day that Putin will put the North Korean missile/nuclear weapons issue on the agenda for the Group of Eight (G8) discussions set to take place in St. Petersburg, Russia, July 15-17.

Bush and Putin, Snow said, discussed working with other members of the Six-Party process -- South Korea, Japan, China -- within the context of the G8 and also the United Nations Security Council to develop a unified approach to dealing with North Korea.

Bush said it is difficult to discern North Korea's intentions, given the closed nature of its regime. "And so I think we've got to plan for the worst and hope for the best," the president said. "And planning for the worst means to make sure that we continue to work with friends and allies, as well as those who've agreed to be a part of the Six-Party Talks, to continue to send a unified message."

R. Nicholas Burns, under secretary of state for political affairs, told the press the United States is not going to "overreact" to Pyongyang's latest provocations.

Speaking July 6 on CBS's Early Show, Burns said: "[W]e're certainly not going to overreact ... to these wild statements out of Pyongyang and North Korea. We've seen them before."

"The fact is," Burns said, "I think the North Koreans would like to pit the United States against themselves in a one-on-one battle of wills. We're not going to fall for that."

Ambassador Christopher Hill, the United States' lead negotiator for the Six-Party Talks, told reporters that "the North Koreans are learning the law of unintended consequences."

Pyongyang's July 4 missile tests, Hill said on PBS's NewsHour, "certainly was effective in terms of bringing us [the international community] very closely together."

HILL TO CONSULT WITH ASIAN LEADERS

Hill is leaving shortly for discussions with Asian leaders on how to proceed next, with Beijing as his first stop. He also will be talking to leaders in Seoul, Tokyo and Moscow.

Pyongyang created an international uproar when it test launched some six short-, medium- and long-range missiles July 4. Expert observers say at least a few of the launches encountered serious mechanical difficulties. Even so, Pyongyang is expected to have increased its expertise.

"What's important," Hill said, "is that we not stand around or sit around and wait for them to finally have a successful test, and then announce that they have got nuclear weapons and a delivery system."

U.S. PLEDGES \$1.9 MILLION FOR LATIN AMERICAN LAND MINE REMOVAL

Funds to support mine-clearing operations in Nicaragua, Honduras, Chile

By Eric Green
Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- The United States has pledged almost \$1.9 million to the Organization of American States (OAS) to support land-mine clearing programs in Nicaragua, Honduras and Chile, the OAS announced.

In a July 6 statement, the OAS said the pledge was made that day by the U.S. State Department's Office of Weapons Reduction and Abatement. That office serves as the State Department's lead organization in coordinating U.S. humanitarian mine actions worldwide.

The OAS said more than \$1.45 million of the U.S. contribution will be channeled through the OAS Mine Action Program to support humanitarian mine-clearing operations in a section of Nicaragua called the North Atlantic Autonomous Region. The money will be used specifically for training, replacement of equipment and defraying costs involved in hiring more than 150 mine-clearing experts for one year.

The OAS says Nicaragua is the most heavily land-mined country in Central America. Nicaragua's problem with land mines is concentrated near the country's border with Honduras, particularly in the North Atlantic Autonomous Region. The OAS said the heavy concentration of minefields is because that region was the scene of intense military operations during the years of armed conflict in Nicaragua in the 1980s. Some 146,000 mines were placed within Nicaraguan territory, said the OAS.

The OAS said its mine action program has assisted Nicaragua in identifying and destroying 90 percent of the land mines buried in that country. Nicaragua is expected to complete its land-mine activities in 2007, said the OAS.

The U.S. pledge also includes a \$283,000 grant for victim assistance in Nicaragua and Honduras under the OAS-sponsored victim assistance program in conjunction with the Massachusetts-based Polus Center for Social and Economic Development. The grant will help provide 325 land-mine survivors in Nicaragua and Honduras with physical and psychological rehabilitation, and 65 individuals will be provided vocational training in their communities, said the OAS.

The Polus Center coordinates humanitarian efforts in Central America aimed at addressing the long-term needs of people with disabilities, particularly those individuals who lost limbs due to acts of war, land mines and diseases. The U.S. Agency for International Development and the Pan American Health Organization chose the Polus Center to implement programs in Central America that are improving the physical, social and economic status of people coping with injuries and disabilities from land mines.

Another U.S. contribution of \$112,500 to the OAS will be used to assist Chilean authorities with purchases and support in implementing Chile's national mine-removal plan. The OAS says that plan has set a goal of eliminating Chile's stockpile of more than 300,000 anti-personnel mines and clearing the estimated 123,443 mines located within Chilean territory. The target date for completion of all humanitarian mine-removal operations in Chile is the end of 2011. The United States and Canada are among the international donors helping Chile carry out its mine-removal plan, said the OAS.

Since 1993, the United States has provided approximately \$1 billion for reducing throughout the world the threats to innocent civilians posed by land mines left in the ground after conflicts end. That figure represents

between one-third and one-half of all the money invested worldwide on mine action by donor nations, according to the State Department.

Additional information about the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program also is available on the State Department Web site:

<http://www.state.gov/t/pm/wra/c10387.htm>

U.S. SEEKS ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Efforts targeting clean energy sources part of the strategy, official says

The following article appears in the July 2006 issue of the State Department's electronic journal series *Economic Perspectives*. The complete issue, titled *Clean Energy Solutions*, can be viewed on the USINFO Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/ites/0706/ijee/ijee0706.htm>

Energy Security as a Global Partnership

By Paul E. Simons, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State

The fundamental objective of U.S. energy policy is to ensure that our economy has access to sufficient, affordable, and reliable energy supplies on terms and conditions that support economic growth and prosperity. However, due to the globalized nature of the oil market and the increasingly integrated natural gas market, events that negatively (or positively) impact the energy security of any country can affect the energy security of the United States, and vice versa. A pipeline attack in Nigeria, tension over Iran's nuclear program, burgeoning economic growth in China and India, and natural disasters like Hurricane Katrina are issues that have direct impacts on global energy security. Therefore, the best way to strengthen U.S. energy security is to take steps to strengthen global energy security. How can this be achieved? One important element is an active process of outreach and energy diplomacy that the United States has pursued for over 30 years.

As the world's largest producer and consumer of energy resources, the United States must play a leading role in addressing the world's energy challenges and ensuring a

secure energy future. Ensuring our national energy security requires well-coordinated international efforts given the increasingly integrated nature of the world's energy markets. It also implies that the global community has a responsibility to ensure adequate, affordable, and reliable energy supplies and services. To advance this goal, the U.S. international energy security policy draws on four key elements:

- Promoting the diversification of energy sources and supplies, worldwide;
- Working with other oil consuming countries to respond to supply disruptions, particularly through the use of strategic petroleum stocks;
- Pursuing dialogue with major oil producing countries to maintain responsible production policies to support a growing world economy and to reduce oil market price volatility; and
- Working with other countries to reduce global dependence on oil, by promoting greater energy through efficiency and the development of alternative sources of supply.

Diversification of Energy Supplies

The U.S. government has taken a number of steps over the years to promote the diversification of energy supplies and transit routes. Although the Middle East dominates -- and will continue to dominate -- world oil markets, the development of new supplies in a number of other regions in the world is an important objective. The United States imports energy from a diverse array of suppliers including Canada, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Nigeria, Angola, Russia, and the United Kingdom. We are actively engaged with these and a broad array of other countries in order to foster diversity of sources of energy supply and modes/routes of transit in order to lessen the impact of supply disruptions, whether they are natural or man-made.

Europe

We are working with the European Union (EU) on broad and deep cooperation on energy security, announced at the 2006 U.S.-EU Summit, of which a key element is work on diversification of energy sources and supplies. Among other steps, we will jointly engage with key energy producers and consumers to encourage their diversification efforts, coordinate to provide technical assistance

to improve legal and regulatory frameworks for energy in third countries, support maintenance and improvement of pipeline infrastructure to ensure delivery capability, encourage investments in energy diversification, and analyze geopolitical developments in key energy producing and consuming countries to coordinate responses. In addition, since 2002, U.S.-funded technical assistance programs have supported the Energy Community Treaty for Southeast Europe, which is aimed at creating electricity and gas markets in the energy transit countries of Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Macedonia, Bosnia, and Albania, with the added participation of Greece, Italy, Austria, Moldova, and Hungary.

Caspian Region

A major U.S. foreign policy priority since the mid 1990's has been the development of multiple pipelines to provide for the export of oil and gas from the Caspian region to the rest of the world. The Caspian basin represents one of the most significant new sources of non-OPEC oil in recent years, and production should continue to grow in coming years. In addition to enhanced energy security, our policy in the region has been aimed at strengthening the sovereignty and economic viability of new nation states, enhancing regional cooperation, and avoiding the potential bottlenecks and conflicts that might arise from rising petroleum exports through the Turkish Straits.

Latin America

The U.S. benefits from strong energy relationships with Western Hemisphere countries. In 2004, three of four of our largest oil import suppliers were from the Hemisphere: Mexico (15.9 percent), Canada (15.8 percent), and Venezuela (12.9 percent). Canada is our number one supplier of natural gas while Trinidad and Tobago is our largest supplier of liquefied natural gas. The United States participates in regular dialogue with Mexico and Canada to integrate the North American energy market. We also support Mexico's Mesoamerican Energy Initiative, which aims to integrate Central American and Dominican Republic energy markets. We are working throughout the region to promote use of alternative and renewable sources of energy, building on Brazil's position as a world leader in the production of biofuels.

Strategic Petroleum Stocks

A second pillar of our international energy security policy is the multilateral cooperation we have forged through our membership in the International Energy

Agency (IEA). Formed in the wake of the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the IEA coordinates releases from emergency stockpiles for those events that shake global energy markets. Collectively, IEA members hold 1.4 billion barrels of strategic stocks, equal to some 115 days of imports. The U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve holds nearly 700 million barrels or roughly half of total global strategic stocks. In 2005, the IEA's rapid release of stockpiles worldwide from its 26 members in the wake of the devastation of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita helped to stabilize the markets and kept those events from causing even more disruption. Collectively, IEA members made 60 million barrels of oil available to the market. This was only the second time in the IEA's history that stocks were released but the action had an immediate calming effect on world markets. We are encouraging other major consuming countries, such as India, China, and member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to hold strategic petroleum stocks, and support enhanced efforts to bring India and China into closer cooperation with the IEA on both short term emergency response policies as well as broader energy security and technology policies.

Dialogue with Producers

A third pillar of our international energy security policy is to maintain an active dialogue with major oil- and gas-producing countries. Our objectives are not only to exchange information on oil markets, but to encourage producers to maintain responsible production policies, to support a growing world economy, and to reduce oil market price volatility. We have pursued dialogues with a number of the major oil-producing states, particularly Middle Eastern producers, for a number of years, in some cases since the 1980's. These have included formal bilateral exchanges with some countries, and regular discussions among high level officials and through our embassies in the region.

As evidence of the maturing relationship between producing and consuming countries, the IEA member states and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries are working with key Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) producers to improve efficiency and transparency of oil markets -- to try to avoid the sort of market surprises that led to some of the shortages we see today. Since the 1990's, the United States has actively participated in the global producer-consumer energy dialogue, which has developed into the International Energy Forum (IEF). The IEF is an informal group consisting of about 50 countries and

international organizations dedicated to promoting better understanding of international oil and energy market developments and policy issues among its members. The IEF secretariat, located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, is leading efforts on developing of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI), which is designed to improve transparency and information sharing in the global oil market.

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Sources

The oil crunch of the 1970's also encouraged more progress in the area of energy conservation and efficiency. Since 1970, the energy intensity of the U.S. economy, the amount of energy we consume per dollar of gross domestic product (GDP), has fallen by almost 50 percent thanks to efforts at conservation. We support programs that provide for incentives for enhanced energy efficiency, conservation, and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In the United States, for example, the Energy Star labels, which signal high efficiency in office buildings and appliances, were initially developed for domestic use, but they have proven so successful that they have been adopted in many countries.

Alternative Energy Sources

The U.S. is also engaged in multilateral efforts to obtain alternative energy sources. Several nations have already joined us in a multilateral partnership known as the Generation IV International Forum that conducts research and development for the next generation of safer, more affordable, and more proliferation-resistant nuclear energy systems. We are working with several countries on FutureGen -- an initiative to build the world's first integrated carbon-sequestration and hydrogen-production research power plant. The \$1-billion-dollar project is intended to create the world's first zero-emissions fossil fuel plant.

Most recently, the United States put forth a bold new vision of the future of nuclear power known as the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP). Through GNEP, the United States will work with other nations possessing advanced nuclear technologies to develop new proliferation-resistant nuclear fuel recycling technologies in order to increase U.S. and global energy security; provide for expanded use of economical, carbon-free nuclear energy; minimize nuclear waste; and curtail proliferation concerns. Additionally, these partner nations will develop a fuel services program to provide nuclear fuel to developing nations, allowing them to enjoy the benefits of abundant sources of clean, safe nuclear energy in a cost

effective manner in exchange for their commitment to forgo enrichment and reprocessing activities, thus alleviating proliferation concerns.

The United States has initiated, or served as a founding member of, several international technology partnerships designed to share data and best practices among nations while reducing the time and expense needed to achieve technological breakthroughs. For example, the International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy was formed to advance the global transition to the hydrogen economy, with the goal of making fuel-cell vehicles commercially available by 2020. The Methane-to-Markets Partnership works closely with the private sector to develop methods to recapture waste methane escaping from landfills, leaking from poorly maintained oil and gas systems, and vented from underground coal mines. In order to obtain improved energy security, reduce pollution, and address the long-term challenge of climate change, the United States, along with China, India, Japan, Australia, and the Republic of Korea, recently launched the Asia-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate. The partnership will focus on voluntary practical measures taken by the six countries to create new investment opportunities, build local capacity, and remove barriers to the introduction of clean, more efficient technologies.

Earlier in 2006, President Bush announced a major new initiative, the Advanced Energy Initiative, to invest in new technologies that we believe can change the way we power our homes, our businesses, and our automobiles. By developing new energy technologies, such as biofuels, hydrogen, and solar, we should be able to take pressure off markets, enhance the sustainability of precious natural resources, and keep energy prices affordable. The president's strong support for research into the potential of cellulosic ethanol as a fuel source and battery technology for plug-in hybrid vehicles is particularly important to reduce our dependence on petroleum-based transport fuels. And while we can be sure that the world will still have a great need for oil and gas, developing alternatives and renewable sources now is in everyone's long-term interest. Many of these fuels are cleaner forms of energy that complement our environmental goals as well by emitting fewer pollutants into the air.

Working in Global Partnership

As the president and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice have noted, we remain concerned with the potential economic risks posed to the United States by reliance on

imported oil, and by instability in the Middle East, where much of the world's oil is produced. At the same time, oil is a global commodity and a disruption in supply anywhere in the world will have an immediate impact on all oil-importing countries, no matter where their oil comes from.

Energy security is a leading priority of the U.S. government. However, energy security can only be achieved by working in global partnership with other countries. Our bilateral and multilateral relationships are the means through which the United States will achieve energy security. The United States has a national interest in working with other countries to ensure that reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy is available to power U.S. and world prosperity.

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